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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/697,755	Applicant(s) NOBUSAWA ET AL.	
	Examiner James D. Ewart	Art Unit 2683	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on amendment dated 19 December 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 19 December 2005 have been fully considered and are persuasive, however the Examiner has provided numerous references of a combined portable telephone / remote control and the fact that the reference the Examiner used does not teach storing the code, regular TV/Recorder remote controls store the code (see Goldstein) and the Examiner does not view this limitation as novel. Regardless, Applicant's arguments are valid and Examiner will provide a different reference and another non-final rejection.
2. Applicant's have properly amended claims 9-12 and 36-38 and have overcome the 35 USC § 112 rejections.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless – (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 5 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Stenman et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,223,029).

Referring to claims 1, 5, and 9, Stenman et al. teaches a mobile telephone with remote-controlling capability which remote-controls target equipment by transmitting to the target equipment a desired code in various remote control codes for predetermined various controlling operations on the target equipment (Column 3, Lines 22-29), comprising: an operation unit

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having a plurality of operation buttons (Column 3, Lines 41-46); storage means for storing the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship (Column 3, Lines 30-33 and Column 7, Lines 56-63); and transmission means for transmitting to the target equipment a remote control code (Column 7, Lines 49-51), which is associated with one button of the plurality of operation buttons, and is one of the various remote control codes stored in said storage means when the one button is pressed (Column 3, Lines 30-33 and Column 7, Lines 56-63).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 2,3,6,7,10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stenman et al. in view of O'Donnell et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,414,426) and further in view of Goldstein (U.S. Patent No. 5,410,326).

Referring to claims 2, 6 and 10, Stenman et al teaches the limitations of claims 2,6 and 10, but does not teach displaying the operation of the plurality of operation buttons and the predetermined various controlling operations performed when the plurality of operation buttons are pressed respectively on the key pad. O'Donnell et al. teaches displaying the operation of the plurality of operation buttons and the predetermined various controlling operations performed

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when the plurality of operation buttons are pressed respectively on the keypad (Figure 2).

Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Stenman et al with the teaching of O'Donnell et al. of displaying the operation of the plurality of operation buttons and the predetermined various controlling operations performed when the plurality of operation buttons are pressed respectively on the keypad to inform the user of the operation of the button (Figure 2). Stenman et al. and O'Donnell et al. teach the limitations of claims 2,6 and 10, but do not teach displaying the functions on the display. Goldstein teaches displaying the functions on the display (Figure 1 and Column 7, Lines 16-18). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Stenman et al and O'Donnell et al. with the teaching of Goldstein of displaying the functions on the display to permit control functions to be displayed and selected (Column 7, Lines 30-32)

Referring to claims 3, 7 and 11, Goldstein further teaches wherein said display means displays the correspondences by displaying an image of the operation unit showing controlling operations on and corresponding to the plurality of operation buttons (Figure 1).

5. Claims 4,8,12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stenman et al. and further in view of Wall et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0156053).

Referring to claim 4,8 and 12, Stenman et al. teaches the limitations of claims 4,8,12 and 18, but does not teach downloading the various remote control codes associated with the

plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship from a server, which is connected to a communications network, and has the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship, through the communications network, and storing the various remote control codes in said storage means. Wall et al teaches downloading the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship from a server (0020), which is connected to a communications network (0020), and has the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship (Figure 1), through the communications network (0020), and storing the various remote control codes in said storage means (0023). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Stenman et al with the teaching of Wall et al of downloading the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship from a server, which is connected to a communications network, and has the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship, through the communications network, and storing the various remote control codes in said storage means so that the remote control device can receive programming via the manufacturers web site (0020).

Referring to claim 13, Stenman et al. teaches a remote control system, comprising: a mobile telephone with remote-controlling capability which has an operation unit provided with a plurality of operation buttons and remote-controls target equipment (Column 3, Lines 22-29 and Column 7, Lines 56-63); and associates various remote control codes for predetermined various controlling operations on the target equipment with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-

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one relationship and holds the codes (Column 7, Lines 56-63), wherein: said mobile telephone comprises: storing the codes in said storage means (Column 3, Lines 30-33); and transmission means for transmitting to the target equipment a remote control code (Column 7, Lines 49-51), which is associated with one button of the plurality of operation buttons and is one of the various remote control codes stored in said storage means when the one button is pressed (Column 3, Lines 30-33 and Column 7, Lines 56-63), but does not teach and a server which is connected to a communications network, download means for downloading the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship from said server through the communications network. Wall et al teaches a server which is connected to a communications network (0020), download means for downloading the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship from said server through the communications network (0020 and Figure 1). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Stenman et al. with the teaching of Wall et al teaches a server which is connected to a communications network, download means for downloading the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship from said server through the communications network so that the remote control device can receive programming via the manufacturers web site (0020).

6. Claims 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stenman et al. and Wall et al. in view of O'Donnell et al et al and further in view of Goldstein.

Referring to claim 14, Stenman et al. and Wall et al. teach the limitations of claim 14, but do not teach displaying the operation of the plurality of operation buttons and the predetermined various controlling operations performed when the plurality of operation buttons are pressed respectively on the key pad. O'Donnell et al. teaches displaying the operation of the plurality of operation buttons and the predetermined various controlling operations performed when the plurality of operation buttons are pressed respectively on the keypad (Figure 2). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Stenman et al and Wall et al. with the teaching of O'Donnell et al. of displaying the operation of the plurality of operation buttons and the predetermined various controlling operations performed when the plurality of operation buttons are pressed respectively on the keypad to inform the user of the operation of the button (Figure 2). Stenman et al., Wall et al. and O'Donnell et al. teach the limitations of claim 14, but do not teach displaying the functions on the display. Goldstein teaches displaying the functions on the display (Figure 1 and Column 7, Lines 16-18). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Stenman et al., Wall et al. and O'Donnell et al. with the teaching of Goldstein of displaying the functions on the display to permit control functions to be displayed and selected (Column 7, Lines 30-32)

Referring to claim 15, Goldstein further teaches wherein said display means displays the correspondences by displaying an image of the operation unit showing controlling operations on and corresponding to the plurality of operation buttons (Figure 1).

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7. Claims 16,19, 22,26, 29,32,36, 37 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stenman et al. and further in view of Shim (U.S. Patent No. 6,078,270).

Referring to claims 16, 26 and 36, Stenman et al. teaches a mobile telephone with remote-controlling capability which remote-controls target equipment (Column 3, Lines 22-29 and Column 7, Lines 56-63) comprising: storage means for storing a group of remote control codes for a predetermined controlling operation on the target equipment (Column 3, Lines 30-33 and Column 7, Lines 56-63); and transmission means for transmitting to the target equipment remote control codes in response to a user operation (Column 7, Lines 49-51), Stenman et al. further teaches remotely controlling such devices as TV/VCR (Column 7, Lines 15-21) but does not specifically teach transmitting a group of remote control codes stored in the storage means in response to a user operation. Shim teaches transmitting a group of remote control codes stored in the storage means in response to a user operation (Column 1, Lines 32-58). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Stenman et al. with the teaching of Shim of transmitting a group of remote control codes stored in the storage means in response to a user operation to provide a more user friendly remote control (Column 1, Lines 32-58).

Referring to claims 19, Stenman et al. teaches a mobile telephone with remote-controlling capability which remote-controls target equipment, comprising: an operation unit having a plurality of operation buttons (Column 3, Lines 22-29 and Column 7, Lines 56-63); storage means for storing various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons

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in a one-to-one relationship for various controlling operations on the target equipment (Column 3, Lines 30-33 and Column 7, Lines 56-63), and a part of remote control codes of a group of remote control codes for a predetermined controlling operation on the target equipment (Column 3, Lines 30-33); and transmission means for transmitting to the target equipment the a remote control code (Column 7, Lines 49-51) associated with an operation button pressed by a user in advance and the remote control code to perform the predetermined controlling operation on the target equipment in response to a user operation (Column 3, Lines 30-33 and Column 7, Lines 56-63), Stenman et al. further teaches remotely controlling such devices as TV/VCR (Column 7, Lines 15-21) but does not specifically teach using a group of remote control codes formed by a remote control code associated with an operation button pressed by a user in advance and the part of remote control codes to perform the predetermined controlling operation on the target equipment in response to a user operation. Shim teaches a group of remote control codes formed by a remote control code associated with an operation button pressed by a user in advance and the part of remote control codes to perform the predetermined controlling operation on the target equipment in response to a user operation (Column 1, Lines 32-58). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Stenman et al. with the teaching of Shim of a group of remote control codes formed by a remote control code associated with an operation button pressed by a user in advance and the part of remote control codes to perform the predetermined controlling operation on the target equipment in response to a user operation to provide a more user friendly remote control (Column 1, Lines 32-58).

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Referring to claims 22, 32 and 38, Stenman et al. teaches a mobile telephone with remote-controlling capability which remote-controls target equipment (Column 3, Lines 22-29 and Column 7, Lines 56-63), comprising: an operation unit having a plurality of operation buttons (Column 7, Lines 56-63); storage means for storing various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship for various controlling operations on the target equipment (Column 3, Lines 30-33 and Column 7, Lines 56-63), and transmission means for transmitting to the target equipment a remote control code associated with one button of the plurality of operation buttons (Column 7, Lines 49-51) when the one button is pressed and when the mobile telephone is set in a first remote control mode (Column 3, Lines 30-33 and Column 7, Lines 56-63), but does not teach a first group of remote control codes for a predetermined first controlling operations on the target equipment, and a part of a remote control codes of a second group of remote control codes for a predetermined second controlling operation on the target equipment; and transmitting to the target equipment the first group of remote control codes in response to a user operation when the mobile telephone is set in a second remote control mode, and transmitting to the target equipment the second group of remote control codes pressed by a user in advance and the part of remote control codes in response to a user operation when the mobile telephone is set in a third remote control mode. Shim teaches teach a first group of remote control codes for a predetermined first controlling operations on the target equipment (Column 1, Lines 32-58), and a part of a remote control codes of a second group of remote control codes for a predetermined second controlling operation on the target equipment (Column 3, Lines 58-60 and Column 4, Lines 35-42); and transmitting to the target equipment the first group of remote control codes in response to a user operation when

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the mobile telephone is set in a second remote control mode (Column 3, Lines 32-58), and transmitting to the target equipment the second group of remote control codes pressed by a user in advance and the part of remote control codes in response to a user operation when the mobile telephone is set in a third remote control mode (Column 3, Lines 58-60 and Column 4, Lines 35-42). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Stenman et al with the teaching of Shim of a first group of remote control codes for a predetermined first controlling operations on the target equipment, and a part of a remote control codes of a second group of remote control codes for a predetermined second controlling operation on the target equipment; and transmitting to the target equipment the first group of remote control codes in response to a user operation when the mobile telephone is set in a second remote control mode, and transmitting to the target equipment the second group of remote control codes pressed by a user in advance and the part of remote control codes in response to a user operation when the mobile telephone is set in a third remote control mode to provide a more user friendly remote control (Column 1, Lines 32-58).

Referring to claims 29 and 37, Stenman et al. teaches a remote-controlling method for a mobile telephone with remote-controlling capability which remote-controls target equipment (Column 3, Lines 22-29 and Column 7, Lines 56-63), and has an operation unit and storage means for storing various remote control codes associated with a plurality of operation buttons of the operation unit in a one-to-one relationship for various controlling operations on the target equipment (Column 3, Lines 30-33 and Column 7, Lines 56-63), and a part of remote control codes of a group of remote control codes for a predetermined controlling operation on the target

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equipment (Column 3, Lines 29-33), comprising a step of transmitting to the target equipment a remote control code formed by the part of remote control codes stored in the storage means (Column 7, Lines 49-51) and a remote control code associated with an operation button pressed by a user in advance to perform the predetermined controlling operation on the target equipment in response to a user operation (Column 7, Lines 56-63), Stenman et al. further teaches remotely controlling such devices as TV/VCR (Column 7, Lines 15-21) but does not teach using a group of remote control codes formed by the part of remote control codes stored in the storage means. Shim teaches using a group of remote control codes formed by the part of remote control codes stored in the storage means (Column 1, Lines 32-58). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Stenman et al. with the teaching of Shim of using a group of remote control codes formed by the part of remote control codes stored in the storage means to provide a more user friendly remote control (Column 1, Lines 32-58).

8. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stenman et al. and Shim and further in view of August et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,671,267).

Referring to claim 17, Stenman et al. further teaches wherein the target equipment is a video recording device (Column 7, Lines 16-18), but does not teach the group of remote control codes forms recording information for recording of a program. August et al. teaches the group of remote control codes forms recording information for recording of a program (Column 8, Lines 29-33). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Stenman et al. and Shim with the teaching of August et al. wherein the group of remote control codes forms recording information for recording of a program to provide remote control and wireless communications in a single device (Column 1, Lines 29-33).

9. Claims 18,21,25,28,31 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stenman et al. and Shim and further in view of Wall et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0156053).

Referring to claims 18, 21,28,31 and 35, Stenman et al. and Shim teach the limitations of claims 18,21,28,31 and 35, but do not teach downloading the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship from a server, which is connected to a communications network, and has the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship, through the communications network, and storing the various remote control codes in said storage means. Wall et al teaches downloading the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship from a server (0020), which is connected to a communications network (0020), and has the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship (Figure 1), through the communications network (0020), and storing the various remote control codes in said storage means (0023). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Stenman et al and Shim with the teaching

of Wall et al of downloading the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship from a server, which is connected to a communications network, and has the various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship, through the communications network, and storing the various remote control codes in said storage means so that the remote control device can receive programming via the manufacturers web site (0020).

Referring to claim 25, Stenman et al. and Shim teach the limitations of claim 25, but do not teach wherein each remote control code stored in said storage means is received from a server connected to a communications network through the communications network. Wall et al teaches each remote control code stored in said storage means is received from a server connected to a communications network through the communications network (0020, 0023 and Figure 1). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Stenman et al. and Shim with the teaching of Wall et al wherein each remote control code stored in said storage means is received from a server connected to a communications network through the communications network so that the remote control device can receive programming via the manufacturers web site (0020).

10. Claims 20,23,24,27,30,33, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stenman et al. and Shim and further in view of August et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,671,267).

Referring to claims 23, 27 and 33, Stenman et al. further teaches wherein the target equipment is a video recording device (Column 7, Lines 16-18), but does not teach the group of remote control codes forms recording information for recording of a program. August et al. teaches the group of remote control codes forms recording information for recording of a program (Column 8, Lines 29-33). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Stenman et al. and Shim with the teaching of August et al. wherein the group of remote control codes forms recording information for recording of a program to provide remote control and wireless communications in a single device (Column 1, Lines 29-33)

Referring to claims 20,24,30 and 34, Stenman et al. and Shim teach the limitations of claims 20,24,30 and 34, but do not teach wherein the group of remote control codes forms time setting information for setting a time on the target equipment. August et al. teaches wherein the group of remote control codes forms time setting information for setting a time on the target equipment. (Column 8, Lines 29-33). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Stenman et al and Shim with the teaching of August et al. wherein the group of remote control codes forms time setting information for setting a time on the target equipment to provide remote control and wireless communications in a single device (Column 1, Lines 29-33).

11. Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stenman et al in view of Shim and further in view of Wall et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0156053).

Referring to claim 39, Stenman et al. teaches a remote control system, comprising: a mobile telephone with remote-controlling capability which has an operation unit provided with a plurality of operation buttons, and remote-controls target equipment (Column 3, Lines 22-29); wherein said mobile telephone comprises: storage means (Column 3, Lines 30-33 and Column 7, Lines 56-63); and transmission means for transmitting to the target equipment a remote control code associated with one button of the plurality of operation buttons when the one button is pressed and when the mobile telephone is set in a first remote control mode (Column 7, Lines 49-51), but does not teach a first group of remote control codes for a predetermined first controlling operations on the target equipment, and a part of a remote control codes of a second group of remote control codes for a predetermined second controlling operation on the target equipment; and transmitting to the target equipment the first group of remote control codes in response to a user operation when the mobile telephone is set in a second remote control mode, and transmitting to the target equipment the second group of remote control codes pressed by a user in advance and the part of remote control codes in response to a user operation when the mobile telephone is set in a third remote control mode. Shim teaches teach a first group of remote control codes for a predetermined first controlling operations on the target equipment (Column 1, Lines 32-58), and a part of a remote control codes of a second group of remote control codes for a predetermined second controlling operation on the target equipment (Column 3, Lines 58-60 and Column 4, Lines 35-42); and transmitting to the target equipment the first group of remote control codes in response to a user operation when the mobile telephone is set in a second remote control mode (Column 3, Lines 32-58), and transmitting to the target equipment the second group of remote control codes pressed by a user in advance and the part of remote

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control codes in response to a user operation when the mobile telephone is set in a third remote control mode (Column 3, Lines 58-60 and Column 4, Lines 35-42). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Stenman et al with the teaching of Shim of a first group of remote control codes for a predetermined first controlling operations on the target equipment, and a part of a remote control codes of a second group of remote control codes for a predetermined second controlling operation on the target equipment; and transmitting to the target equipment the first group of remote control codes in response to a user operation when the mobile telephone is set in a second remote control mode, and transmitting to the target equipment the second group of remote control codes pressed by a user in advance and the part of remote control codes in response to a user operation when the mobile telephone is set in a third remote control mode to provide a more user friendly remote control (Column 1, Lines 32-58). Stenman et al and Shim teach the limitations of claim 39, but do not teach a server which is connected to a communications network, and stores various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship for various controlling operations on the target equipment, download means for downloading the various remote control codes, the first group of remote control codes, and the part of remote control codes from said server through the communications network, and storing the downloaded codes in said storage means. Wall et al teaches a server which is connected to a communications network (0020), and stores various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship for various controlling operations on the target equipment (0020 and 0023), download means for downloading the various remote control codes (0020), the first group of

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remote control codes, and the part of remote control codes from said server through the communications network (0020), and storing the downloaded codes in said storage means (0023). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Stenman et al and Shim with the teaching of Wall et al teaches a server which is connected to a communications network, and stores various remote control codes associated with the plurality of operation buttons in a one-to-one relationship for various controlling operations on the target equipment, download means for downloading the various remote control codes, the first group of remote control codes, and the part of remote control codes from said server through the communications network, and storing the downloaded codes in said storage means so that the remote control device can receive programming via the manufacturers web site (0020).

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Arling et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,788,241 discloses system and method for using keystroke data to configure a remote control device.

Arling et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,947,101 discloses control device with easy lock feature.

Darbee et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,587,067 discloses universal remote control with macro command capabilities.

Evans et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,187,469 discloses universal remote control including quick touch function.

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Ho U.S. Patent No. 5,259,626 discloses programmable video game controller.

Jung U.S. Patent No. 6,175,356 discloses remotely controlled computer system.

Saib et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,505,346 discloses station jump loop.

Sieben et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,754,468 discloses local communication device.

Weiser et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,982,520 discloses personal storage device for application and data transfer.


13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James D. Ewart whose telephone number is (571) 272-7864. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7am - 4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on (571)272-7872. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (571) 273-8300 for regular communications and (571) 273-8300 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571)272-2600.

Ewart

January 18, 2006



WILLIAM TROST
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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